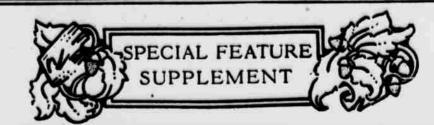


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THE

PRICE Ambassador Wilson



Ends His Personal Story of the Breakup of Mexico, Tells of the Growing Sentiment Against the United States, and Shows How Huerta Changed From Friendliness to Persecution --- His Two Plans for Settlement Ignored by President



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CARRYING

VOUNDED SAILORS TO THE WHARF

TVERACRUZ

By SAMUEL CROWTHER.

Part IV.—The Breakup of Mexico.

The despatches and telegrams enoted in this article are paraphrased from the secret code of the State Department and for reasons of space are abbreviated in parts unessential to the narrative.

HERE is food for thought for Americans in the chapter of Mexican history printed in THE Sun to-day. It is the concluding instaiment of the story of Mexico's ruin as told in the unpublished diplomatic correspondence of Henry Lane Wilson, formerly American Ambasendor to Mexico. Mr. Wilson ends his personal narrative and presents a general review of President Wilson's Mexican policy and its roults, .

Some of these results were forcibly presented in the despatches printed in THE SUNDAY SUN last week. They included a growing anti-American sentiment among the Mexicans and a scarcely concealed resentment on the

of every person with a Mexican inter- last three years.

et was fast becoming intolerable.

United States Government owing to its attitude and policy as regards the pro visional Government I am compelled in the interest of our commerce and trade with this republic, which have been almost destroyed; for the preseration of those harmonious relations which should exist between neighboring and friendly countries; in the inerest of about 30,000 suffering American citizens, who still reside in this lives and property in jeopardy because deprived of guarantees of protection; sgain to call the attention of the

may be brought about: "First, the official recognition of the rovisional Government, together with demand that the settlement of the existing questions between this Govtrament and the United States, al leady agreed to in principle, be guaranteed, and also that this Governmen shall determine upon a clear and dened policy of protection to the lives scainet either a corrupt judiciary or

"Secondly, by closing the embassy ere and leaving it in the hands of the Government clerks, under the political charge, however, of some resident diplomat, and the recall of the Ambassa der and the first secretary from this country as a protest against condiions now existent. Although I state this remedy simply, if it were adopted further discussion should be had refarding it between the Department of State and the embassy.

These two courses I submit as the only ones by which our interests may hale and a bloody war stopped. "It is impossible for me to obtain

ection for American citizens at resent on account of the deliberate

part of the Huerta Government. In policy of this Government not to af-commenting on the situation Ambassa- ford it and also on account of the fact that the whole course of happenings "President Wilson and Secretary during the past three months, includ-Bryan were too intent upon their set ing the presence here in this capital of against Gen. Huera to give attention parties making the claim that they to any Mexican need—or to the safety are the representatives of the Presiof American lives and American prop- dent of the United States, is lowering the dignity of this embassy and taking

"It is my belief that this message "The situation had reached such a should be placed before the President ness of any kind with this Government that I felt that the facts must be concerned to Washington in the strong-tant policies involved therein, and I sentations concerning the protection of

"I had no reply to this urgent mes-"Because of the deep impession made had extended to the Huerta Governpon me by a situation which is con- ment caused relations between Mexico stantly being aggravated by a growing and the United States to become more rected by the Government not only esentment and bitterness against the and more strained. My own position against our official representatives but was anomalous, and matters s on also nealest individual Americans came to such a pass that I practically scattered all over the republic who Mexican Government."

both dated July 11:

nderstood by the Department. I per- cf conversation. feetly understand the relations to move of a convincing and drastic nature that will bring home to this Government the fact that American cities and the president that if the Under Secretary and that the president that if the Under Secretary and that the president that if the Under Secretary and that the president that if the Under Secretary and that the president that if the Under Secretary and that the president that if the Under Secretary and that the president that if the Under Secretary and that the president that if the Under Secretary and the preside

"I had been without instructions of away from it the deference and respect attention is called to the embassy's any kind from the State Department with which the people of Mexico have relegram of July 9 his attention should and my position as well as the position been taught to regard it during the also be brought to the following:

"That it is now practically impossible for this embassy to transact busiest possible manner. Therefore, on urge some definite expression as of either life or liberty, even when they July 9, 1913, I sent a message to Sec- great importance." are made repeatedly. Subordinate offi-July 9, 1913, I sent a message to "I had no reply to this urgent message," said Ambassador Wilson. "The instructions are to ignore, delay and course of treatment which Washington discriminate against American mat-

MHOL

sould not transact business with the have questions now pending with this

"The sufferings and losses of Amer- edy for the situation." the limitations thereof. What I wish promise to become infinitely larger, between the Mexican Department of personal issue between President Wilthe limitations thereof. What I wish to have definite instructions in is the matter of being present at the official reception of the new Minister for Foreign of the new Minister for Foreign

"Referring to the Department's tele- situation be is now confronted with resentment against Americans is very duty in so far as American citizens to govern, and that he was governed courses the teles and eventually led thou for the supposed better to the

would be construed as an offensive and straining free and straining fr dor Wilson telegraphed:

"Facing is running very high and mer Presidents had held that their the President had practically ceased the president of the Government, en-

to it that American lives and property were respected to all nations. This was appeared to specific people.

protect lives and property of its elt-This is a paramount obliga- acts.

GENERA

to be called a nation. . . It is improtection shall be accomplished. whether by treaty, convention, or by military force. Protection in fact to American citizens is the point on which this Clovernment is solicitous

The situation," said Ambassador tion for his own private use, and it constitutional republic; but he ber country suffered from what might be "The situation," said Ambassador tion for his own private use, and it constitutional republic; but he ber country suffered from what might be "The situation," said Ambassador tion for his own private use, and it constitutional republic; but he ber country suffered from what might be set in the other elements were in control the constitutional republic; but he ber country suffered from what might be set in the other elements were in control the constitutional republic; but he ber country suffered from what might be set in the other elements were in control the constitutional republic; but he ber country suffered from what might be set in the other elements were in control the constitutional republic; but he ber country suffered from what might be set in the other elements were in control to the constitutional republic; but he ber country suffered from what might be set in the other elements were in control to the constitutional republic; but he other elements were in control to the control t

Minister of Finance, Limantour, and relations with the Governmente Vice-President, Corral, both of United States, and an effor

were respected by all nations. This is the historic dectrine as communicated by Secretary of State Evaris to Minister Foster to communicate to President Diaz in May, 1878, and it is repeated, but without quotations, in Secretary Lansing's note of June 20 to Minister Aguilar.

"Mad ro appeared as an agitator capture corrupt.

"The historic dectrine as communicate to direct of about the relative importance corrupt.

"The real power and control of the World. He was generally ridiculed and laughed at in the country. In all no preside whatever, country, and no preside whatever, and this family periods by two factions, one communicate at a five of the World. He was generally required as an agitator capture.

"The real power and control of the World. He was generally reduced and laughed at in the country. In all the first of about the relative importance corrupt.

"The real power and control of the Madero administration rested in the country. In all the first of about the relative importance corrupt.

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ng this despatch that fully 90 per tion of the Madero government of I cent, of the country were against not an impater of the corrupt math-thur, but none, so far as I was able ods of the Duaz government.

President retured, under the diffuence of Mrs. Diaz, to suppresen by the use

WAREHOUSES

VERA CRUZ

of the army.
"The fall of Dian was accomplished without firing a single shot hashs of the capital. Thereafter the dates for the constitutional election of President and Vice-President were fixed for the month of June, 1911, and were then fully held, but the important fact must be noted that only 19,000 votes out of 14,000,000 people were cast, which the tresident must not; is not a fair, just or legitima'e expression of popular approval. Madero entered the capital on the 7th of June, 1911, after having been elected and amid universal

"In Pebruary I came to Washington at the request of President Taft. After his interview with me he ordered the national troops on the horder and the assembling of the fleet on the Meanant coast. This had a most excellent effect, so far as the army movement was non-cerned, but the rayal movement was abortive on account of misinterpreta-tion of telephone orders, which led to a parade of the fleet up and down the coast of Mexico instead of a quiet

and effective demonstration.
"Mr. Madera assumed power with a highly altruistic programme which injuded free elections, universal educaful Mexicans which had grown up tion, one Presidential term a reality of ground him, of great intelligence and a division of public lands resulting of its latter, the principal factors being his texation, the maintenance of friendly whom were de ply immersed in various and sweeping in character, to curvate sugmers and financial ventures, ram: the masses at the expense of the afring all over the republic. Limienteur cumulated weath of the country. He being the man of greater ability and called to assist him in this work a format of greater ingenuity, both in- cabinet of anknown and unitied mer-"Mad to appeared as an agitator capable, impotent, and in some cases

that they were not responsible for his ambitious and unscrapedous many by his father and by his wife, who wer izens). This is a paramount obligation and the nation that fails or neglects to perform it no longer deserves
to be celled a nation. It is imto be celled a nation. It is imricher classes, many of whom were cision and great ability. He learned not meladed in the inner circle, and rather to the Dan methods of govern-

"President blazwas a great man and wals, Mexico had what might be railed

the persons who were instrumented in

having the laws passed into power pledged to a reduction and equalization of taxes, yet the only changes that were made were to place export taxes upon the material of Amerlean industry in the country one chil's upon oil and rubber, which are dostinctively owned by American Pledged to a pro-American policy, in administration immediately began series of persecutions of America . . . way employees, which eventually led to the withdrawnl in a besty of soxen hundred of them from the country,

"Some of these men had been us long as thirty years in the employ of the railway, and yet they were even denied the right of transportation to their own country, a course which forced President Taft to seek emilie. ment for these autoriticate men with the various railways of the Unit-States. In addition to this the admin-



RAISING OF AMERICAN FLAG

ON THE TERMINAL

HOTEL VERA CRUZ

APRIL 27. 1914

